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SOLOMON SWALLOW,

THE WOMAN HATER.

"Rule a wife and have a wife."

Solomon Swallow was a bachelor, and somewhat rusty too; but nevertheless he had made up his mind to one thing—that he was the only man living who had acquired any knowledge of the sublime art of taking care of a wife. "All the married men were dolts," was Solomon's constant asseveration. "There, for instance, is my neighbor Tom Tangible; his wife makes a sort of three-legged stool of him; she shoves him in one corner and then in another, and sits on him, and walks on him, and in short treats him as if he was nobody in the house: while he, poor man, takes it as easy as though it were the most natural thing in the world. Now were I only Tom Tangible, I'd first write a series of matrimonial rules, and if Mrs. T. didn't abide by them, I'd submit her to the wholesome discipline of bread and water and a padlock; and mayhap brighten her ideas touching her conjugal duties, by the application of a good cowhide. And there again are Everard Easy, and Dick Snooks, and a host more of them, in the same condition—but I'm the boy that will set them all right, if they'll only follow my example, after I have condescended to endow some fortunate female with the legal claim to the title of Mrs. Swallow."

Brave Solomon Swallow!

"Well, Solomon," said a neighbor to him one morning, "as you are always boasting of your skill in managing a wife, how comes it that you are not married?"

"Why because I have not quite perfected my system. You poked your head into the house without making any preparation, and hence Mrs. Everclack makes what she likes of you. But I go to work logically. I began by studying the erudite works of Zengubrazo "On the Philosophy of making a woman hold her tongue." I then read several treatises "On the effect of bread and water discipline in the making of good wives." Shakspeare's "Taming the Shrew" furnished me with some excellent practical lessons. And I am now generalizing all these systems into one, which shall carry the sway in all future generations, and convert the plague of matrimony into a blessing. In the course of a year or so," added Solomon, "my rules for the regulation of woman (I intend to publish it,) will be completed, and then I shall take unto me a wife."

And Solomon was as good as his word, for at the age of thirty-five (feeling himself prepared to give battle to any woman in or out of the land of the Amazons,) he got married. At this important period, Solomon was a puffy comfortable looking little fellow as you'd meet in a day's walk; for albeit, the crown of his head never stood five feet two from the heels of his boots, he had a corporation that would have done honor to an alderman, or even a lord mayor; and his gait, especially when walking with anything in the likeness of a woman, was as pompous as a sultan's; while at such times his countenance always assumed an expression of female familiarity. The lady whom Solomon had chosen for his worser half, was apparently a modest, lamb-like creature, so that the chances were very fair that she would not only be a tractable wife, but that Mr. Shallow would need no help from his system to make her so. Now Solomon had the forbearance not to interfere with the lady's sayings and doings on her wedding day, nor is it recorded that he assumed any special authority on the first night either; but about six o'clock the next morning, he softly insinuated to his sleeping partner that it was time to get up. "And when breakfast is ready you call me, but be sure you don't burn the toast."

"Breakfast and toast," said Mrs. Swallow, "why what do you mean?"

"Why my dear—I mean madam—that I have begun my system."

"And won't you get up too?"

"Yes, when breakfast is ready, and my stockings aired."

Mrs. Swallow was about to reply, but she checked herself, as she was ashamed to say much to him on so short an acquaintance; but though in the present instance she did precisely as she was bid, she resolved in her heart that it was the last time that she would get up at six in the morning to prepare breakfast.

At eight o'clock, every thing being ready, Mrs. Swallow called to Mr. Swallow,

"Breakfast is ready, Mr. Swallow."

"Is the toast made?"

"Yes."

"And not burned?"

"No."

"Are my stockings aired?"

"Yes."

"You'll do," quoth Mr. Swallow, and to breakfast he went, having first received their services of the blushing Mrs. Swallow to help him into his inexpressibles.

The breakfast, however, did not turn out to be the thing it was cracked up to be. The toast was done a little too much, and the tea wasn't done quite enough; the slop bowl was at the wrong end of the tray, and there were several crumbs on the carpet.

"These things call for improvement," observed Mr. Swallow.

"The servant hasn't been here this morning," answered Mrs. Swallow.

"Servant!" retorted Mr. Swallow, "I discharged him yesterday. You don't suppose that I can afford to keep a servant and a wife too?"

The lady was again posed, and said nothing, but the day had worn to a close before she could bring herself to the belief that Mr. Swallow had actually made use of the words *servant* and *wife* in the same sentence.

The next morning at six o'clock Mr. Swallow again informed his wife that it was time to get up, coupling his remarks with the suggestion that in future she must save him the trouble of reminding her of so necessary a duty.

Mrs. Swallow, however, benefitted nothing by this soft insinuation, for at that moment she either was or pretended to be fast locked in the arms of Morpheus.

"Don't you hear, Mrs. Swallow," quoth Mr. Swallow.

But alas! a slightly conscious snore was the only response vouchsafed by Mrs. Swallow.

Now this was a ticklish point with Solomon, but he was prepared for it—"What says my system on this head?" said he to himself, musingly. "It says that a lazy wife, who lays abed in the morning, may be very profitably reminded of her duty by the judicious application of a concor pin." And this magnificent idea had scarcely crossed the threshold of his brain pan, than he inserted the point of a huge pin into his dreamy helpmate's *propria persona*. As may be expected, the intended effect instantly followed the cause, for the astonished Mrs. Swallow sprang from the bed as though she had been thrown from it by an earthquake; but alas, her agility was even too strikingly manifested, for she not only all but annihilated poor Mr. Solomon in rolling over him, but she dashed his patent lever from a nail which suspended it from the wall, and broke the dial into a thousand pieces.

"What a dreadful dream," ejaculated Mrs. Swallow, pressing her hand on her wounded proportions.

"What a dreadful reality," shouted Mr. Sallow, contemplating the fragile mass of his demolished time piece.

"Now Mrs. Swallow," said Solomon, "seeing that I can't always be awake to call you up in the morning, or eat burnt toast, or drink raw tea, &c. it is time that I should begin to instruct you in your duties."

"And what are these, Mr. Swallow?"

"Be silent madam, if you please. Not to talk, but to listen, is one of the most important of them."

"Proceed, sir."

And Mr. Swallow, looking daggers at her for this second interruption, proceeded

"From six to eight you are to get up, dress quietly, so as to create no disturbance, light fire, air shirts and stockings, sweep room, prepare breakfast and announce the perfection thereof. Eight till ten, wash tea things, make beds, rub furniture and clean windows. Ten to twelve, go to market and prepare dinner. Twelve till two devote to dish washing, sweeping up and rubbing furniture. Two till six, spinning, mending shirts and darning stockings. Seven, tea. From that till nine, a second course of mending and darning—and then to bed! And this daily course, madam, with a strict observance of the rules of civility, frugality, decorum, obedience, may in time enable you to do honor to the choice of Mr. Solomon Swallow."

Mrs. Swallow listened quietly to the end, and then mildly inquired, "And do you really expect this of me, Mr. Swallow?"

"To be sure I do," responded her spouse.

"Then you'll be sadly disappointed, for I'll do no such thing."

"No?"

"No."

"I've a way to make you."

"How?"

"Spoon diet—locks—chains—and cowhide."

"Mr. Swallow."

"What?"

"You're a brute."

And Mrs. Swallow threw herself back and looked desperate.

Now this was a climax. Mr. Swallow was called "a brute" at his own fireside, and by his own wife, which was worst of all. He, Solomon Swallow, the celebrated founder of a system of matrimonial observations, called "a brute," and by no less a person than Mrs. Swallow. At first he was so much astonished at such open manifestations of rebellion to his royal will, that he could only look aghast; but when he came to himself, he saw that something must be done at once, or the field was lost forever.

"You called me a brute, Mrs. Swallow."

"I did, Mr. Swallow."

"A brute?"

"A brute."

"I'll go mad and break things, Mrs. Swallow."

"As you like, Mr. Swallow."

And Mr. Swallow did go mad, but he had a method in his madness, for he seized the cheapest article of delf that was on the table (an odd plate with a crack in it) and dashed it into a thousand pieces upon the hearth, as if he was in a devil of a passion.

"How do you like that, Mrs. Swallow?"

"Vastly, Mr. Swallow—try it again."

And again he did try it, for he had become desperate, and demolished the cream jug.

"Now," said the lady, "it's my turn," and jumping up, she sent the slop bowl to keep company with its two unfortunate "tea table companions."

This of course was too much for Solomon; it snapped asunder the only remaining chord of the little reason he had left, and he slapped his helpmate—we use the word in its most positive term—on her right cheek, but scarcely had the echo of the blow melted into silence ere the indignant dame had seized the teapot and shivered it to atoms against the devoted head of the devoted Solomon. Nor was this all, for as he was rolling heels over head from the effects of that awful collision, she plied him with the remainder of the tea traps, until there was scarcely a bone in his body which had not echoed to the shocks of cups and saucers and rounds of butter toast.

Unable to carry the war on any longer for that day, Solomon gathered himself up as well as he could, and vowing all sorts of vengeance, stuck his pipe in his mouth, his hands in his pockets, and then setting a chair in the centre of the room, he planted himself on it and commenced whistling a jig to the tune the old cow died of—looking the while as if he could bite a piece out of a griddle without setting his teeth on edge. His good lady too, being determined to follow the example of her lord and master in other matters besides delf-breaking, placed another chair back to back with Solomon's, and after providing herself with a novel, sat herself down and began reading as if there were no such thing as beds to make, or stockings to mend, in all Christendom.

Here this affectionate couple sat for six mortal hours, each bent upon sitting the other down, and ruminating the while upon the pleasures of their respective positions. But it must be confessed that the lady had the best of the bargain, for independent of Solomon's mangled head and parboiled shoulders, he was as mad that the watch dial and crockery must be replaced; so that the reducing of the first chapter of this voluminous system to practice must be attended with an outlay of at least twenty dollars. This being the case, I may as well be hung for a sheep as a lamb, thought he, and with that he rose from the chair, stole softly from the room, and turned the key upon the gentle Mrs. Swallow.

The turning of the key made her aware of his intention, when she rushed to the door, but it was too late.

"Open the door this instant, Mr. Swallow."

"Not until I have kept you for seven days upon bread and water," returned the victorious Solomon, and he went on his way rejoicing.

But alas! how evanescent is human greatness; in about half an hour he returned to see how matters were going on, but had scarcely put his eye to the key-hole than he began roaring like a bull, for Mrs. Swallow had torn every one of his fine linen shirts (that on his back excepted) into pieces, to make a rope to let herself down from the window; nor was this all, for upon further examination he discovered that she had also thrown a variety of chair cushions, bed linen, &c., into the dirty yard to make her descent safe and comfortable.

O! chop-fallen Solomon Swallow.

The archives of the Swallows are silent as to the remaining occurrences of this eventful day; but on the very next morning about seven o'clock, Mr. Swallow popped his head from under the blankets, and said to Mrs. Swallow, in the most soothing and imploring tone possible, "Mrs. Swallow, dear, isn't it time to get up?"

"Yes," returned the lady, "and you may call me when you have lit the fire and put on the kettle."

Poor Solomon! There was no alternative, so he even set about his work with an alacrity which showed that he had the terror of broken heads and demolished body linen running in his memory. In short, Solomon was a conquered man. That day he had to prepare breakfast, sweep the room, &c. The next, his assistance was required in the rubbing of furniture and making of beds; and before the week was out, he was initiated into the mystery of washing coarse towels!

Degenerate Solomon Swallow!

Nay, in after times, when the little Swallows began to gather about him, it was whispered that his better half (she was his better half now!) used to employ him as yet more deeply in conjugal offices. But of this we have no proof other than the fact that he was the only nurse that Mrs. Swallow would trust with the children.

About five years after the celebration of his nuptials, a friend called to see him.

"You must go with me to the theatre, Swallow," said the friend.

"He shan't," said Mrs. Swallow,

"But he must," returned the friend, "and so must you."

"I may, but he can't," replied the dame, "for he must stay at home with the children."

And Mrs. Swallow did go to the play, and Solomon stopped at home, and when I visited him that evening, I found him nursing his three children.

Oh hen-peck'd Solomon Swallow!

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

Washington, Sept. 20, 1841

GENTLEMEN: Doubts have been attempted to be cast upon the correctness of Mr. Ewing's statement in relation to the part taken by the President in getting up the Fiscal Corporation Bill, by arguing that there was an impropriety in making it which ought to deprive it of credit. There are circumstances in this case distinguishing it from all others that I recollect of the kind. It grows out of a matter of official business, transacted between high public functionaries, and is of public and general concern. The public and open conduct of one of these high functionaries is in direct opposition to what the other had, by his express direction and authority, affirmed as to his intentions and purposes. There can, I humbly submit, be no serious question in such a case upon the point of personal propriety, when the injured party seeks to vindicate his honor by disclosing the truth. The obligations arising out of confidential relations, in private or public affairs, are founded in mutual trust. He that disregards his own confidential pledges and engagements cannot allege the obligation of confidence, in the same transaction, against the natural right of self-defence belonging to the injured party. For any thing that can ever be known to the contrary, it may have been the object of the original pledge or engagement to sacrifice those who trusted and were misled by it. For these reasons, I do not hesitate to furnish, for publication, the accompanying statement, which contains all the facts and circumstances within my knowledge, that occur to me as being material, connected with the subject of difference. I do this as an act of justice not only to Mr. Ewing, who requested it, but to myself and the Public.

I avail myself of this occasion to say that I have, at no time, regarded a difference of opinion between the President and myself in relation to a Bank, however important the subject, as sufficent of itself to justify a resignation of the office which I lately held in the Executive Administration of the Government. Nor was it because the President thought proper to trifle with or mislead his Cabinet, as there is but too much reason to believe he intended to do, in the affair of the last Fiscal Bank Bill, that I resigned my place. There were other, and some of them pre-existing causes, for such a course, which many will regard as sufficient of themselves; and which could not have been overlooked. But it was possible to explain or remove them, and therefore they were not promptly acted upon. The last act of the President, however, was conclusive of the true character of all the other occurrences or circumstances which had previously awakened curiosity or excited distrust.

I shall, at my leisure, state the reasons more at large which impelled me to the course which I have thought proper to adopt, and at the same time furnish a narrative of all the causes, so far as they fell under my observation, which have resulted in the separation of Mr. Tyler from the party which brought him into power, and the breaking up of the Whig Administration.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, JOHN BELL.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON.

STATEMENT.

I called to see the President on official business on the morning (Monday, 16th August) before the first Veto Message was sent in. I found him reading the Message to the Secretary of the Treasury. He did me the honor to read the material passages to me. Upon reading that part of it which treats of the superior importance and value of the business done by the late Bank of the United States in furnishing exchanges between the different States and sections of the Union, I was so strongly impressed with the idea that he meant to intimate that he would have no objection to a bank which should be restricted to dealing in exchanges, that I interrupted him in the reading, and asked if I was to understand, by what he had just read, that he was prepared to give his assent to a bank in the District of Columbia, with offices or agencies in the States, having the privilege, without their assent, to deal in exchanges between them, and in foreign bills. He promptly replied that he thought experience had shown the necessity of such a power in the Government. I could not restrain the immediate expression of my gratification upon hearing this avowal. I said to the President at once, that what I had feared would lead to fatal dissensions among our friends, I now regarded as rather fortunate than otherwise; that his veto of the bill then before him would lead to the adoption of a much better one. I also congratulated him upon the happy circumstance of the delay which had taken place in sending in his Veto Message. The heat and violence which might have been expected if the Veto had been sent in immediately upon the passage of the bill, would now be avoided. Time had been given for cool reflection, and as the Message did not exclude the idea of a bank in some form, no unpleasant consequences would be likely to follow. He expressed his great surprise that there should be so much excitement upon the subject; said that he had had his mind made up on the bill before him from the first, but had delayed his Message that there should be time for the excitement of wear off; that nothing could be more easy than to pass a bill which would answer all necessary purposes; that it could be done in three days. The next day, having occasion to see the President again, he requested me to furnish him such information as the War Department afforded of the embarrassments attending the transfer and disbursement of the public revenue to distant points on the frontier, in Florida, &c. He at the same time requested me to draw up a brief statement of my views upon the subject, showing the practical advantages and necessity of such a fiscal institution as he had thought of proposing. Such information as I could hastily collect from the heads of the principal disbursing bureaus of the Department I handed to him on the evening of same day, knowing that time was of the utmost importance in the state in which the question then was. He received the statements I gave him with manifest indifference, and alarmed by me remarking that he began to doubt whether he would give his assent (as I understood him) to any bank.

The next day (Wednesday, 18th August,) was the stated time for the weekly meeting of the Cabinet with the President. Mr. Webster, Mr. Ewing, and myself, went at ten o'clock in the morning, and were informed that the President was engaged with Messrs. Berrien, Sergeant, and, I think, Mr. Dawson, of Georgia. We waited until they retired, and the President made his appearance about three quarters of an hour afterwards. Mr. Badger came in soon after the President joined us. Messrs. Crittenden and Granger did not attend. The conference which ensued was a long one—lasting two hours at least, according to my recollection. I cannot pretend to detail all that was said; neither can I undertake to give the language employed by the President upon every point, nor of the members of the Cabinet. I can only state the substance of what was said upon those points which most attracted my attention.

The President commenced by stating that he had been waited upon that morning by a committee of Members of Congress, who desired to know his views upon the subject of a bank—such a one as he could sanction. He had given them no satisfaction upon that subject, but had informed them that he would first consult with his constitutional advisers—his Cabinet—through whom he thought it most regular that his views should be communicated. He asked the opinion of his Cabinet upon the correctness of the ground he had taken; remarking at the same time, that the habit of expressing his views to Members of Congress upon subjects of so much interest subjected him to great embarrassment and much misrepresentation. That question being disposed of, the President adverted briefly but without much connexion, to the relation in which he stood to the Bank question, and his disposition to go as far as he could to comply with the wishes of his friends. He spoke of the relation that existed between him and his Cabinet, and how necessary it was that he should have their support. Would they stand by him? He much preferred that the whole subject should be postponed until the next session; but if it was necessary to act now, he thought a plan might be devised which, with their co-operation, might be carried through. He wondered why the Senate continued to postpone acting upon his Veto Message, which was yet to be disposed of. He supposed it might be to hold it as a rod over his head; and had some doubts whether it was proper that he should consider further upon the subject until the Senate had decided what they would do with the bill then before them. Some one present assured him that the postponement of the question pending in the Senate was intended to give time for reflection, and to prevent an intemperate debate.

The President then gave the outline of such a bank or fiscal institution as he thought he could sanction. It was to be in the District of Columbia, to have the privilege of issuing its own notes, receive moneys on deposite, and to deal in bills of exchange between the States and between the United States and foreign States. But he wished to have the opinion of his Cabinet upon it. His own consistency and reputation must be looked to. He considered his Cabinet his friends, who must stand by and defend whatever he did upon the subject. He appealed particularly to Mr Webster for his opinion upon the point of consistency; and whether there was not a clear distinction between the old Bank of the United States—*a bank of discount and deposite*—and the one he now thought of proposing; and, whether the constitutional question was not different. He reminded us that, in all his former speeches and reports, he had taken the ground that Congress had no constitutional power to charter a bank which had the power of local discount. Mr. Webster pointed out the distinction he ween the two plans in a manner which appeared to be satisfactory to him. The substance of what he said was, as I understood him, as follows: He had a decided preference for a bank upon the plan then proposed over either of those which had been previously spoken of. He reminded the President that he had expressed his preference for a bank which should be restricted in its dealings to bills of exchange, when certain gentlemen from the city of New York were present several weeks before. He then thought, as he did now, that it would answer all useful purposes. One ground of this preference was, and had great weight with him, that the plan did not contemplate the consent of the States as, in any way of at any time, necessary to its existence or efficiency. He thought the plan proposed at the commencement of the session, generally known as Mr. Ewing's bill, as incongruous and objectionable on this ground. His general course of thinking on such subjects led him to prefer that, whatever power this Government asserted, or was authorized to assert, should be exercised independently of State authority, and of the interference of the States. He thought there could be no doubt of the constitutional power to charter such a bank as was then proposed, according to the President's own modes of thinking upon that subject, if he understood them. Certainly there was a clear distinction between such a bank and the late Bank of the United States. The one now proposed was to be limited in its operations to such objects as were clearly within some of the general provisions of the Constitution, or such as were clearly necessary to the execution of others. The privilege of issuing its own notes, of dealing in exchanges, and of receiving moneys on deposite, all appeared to have immediately reference to or connexion with the power given in the Constitution over commerce between the States, over the currency, and the necessary fiscal operations of the Government in the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue. These were all subjects of national, and not local or State concern. The distinction between this plan and the late Bank of the United States lay in this: the privilege enjoyed by the old bank, of dealing in local paper, or discounting notes having no circulation, as it might be, but between the different streets or commercial points of the same city, had no connexion with the trade or commerce between the States and remote sections of the Union, nor with the transfer of the public money from one point to another; and it had, therefore, no necessary connexion with any of the great national objects for which the bank was chartered; nor could it be claimed as an incident to any of the powers given to Congress by the Constitution. That privilege, he apprehended, was conferred upon the late bank from the belief that without it the stock of the bank could not be made profitable; and it was therefore considered as a necessary incident to an institution which was itself but the offspring of an incidental power. Experience, he thought, had shown clearly that such a privilege was no longer important or necessary. By confining the discounting privilege of the proposed bank to bills of exchange between this country and foreign States, and between the several States of the Union, this objection would not lie against it.

The President expressed his regret that he had not used the words "bank of *discount* and deposite" in his late Message, so that the distinction he now took might be clearly inferred from that message, and he could not then be charged with inconsistency. Mr. Badger said he thought nothing would have been gained by the use of the terms "bank of discount and deposite" in his message; for, as to the charge of inconsistency, it might, and probably would, be made against him for party effect, if he sanctioned the bill then proposed by him, inasmuch as dealing in or buying bills of exchange would be *discounting*, and to that extent make it a bank of discount.

When all the material points appeared to be disposed of, and the members of the Cabinet present had expressed their decided approbation of the plan the President had suggested, he said that, after all, he would not sanction a bank in the form just agreed upon, if he supposed that it would be made the groundwork or basis of a bank with all the powers of the late Bank of the United States. He never would give his sanction to the power of local discount. He feared that, at the next or succeeding sessions of Congress, the Whigs would be bringing forward amendments engrafting this power upon any charter he might now approve; and he appealed to his Cabinet to know if they would stand by him, and use their

influence in preventing any such move ments while his Administration lasted. Mr. Webster and others give him all proper assurances upon this point.

The President thought a capital of fifteen millions of dollars would be sufficient.

A name, he said, was important. What should it be? *Fiscal Institute* would do. It was objected to, and the name of *Fiscal Bank* preferred by a member of the Cabinet. He replied that there was a great deal in a name, and he did not wish the word bank to appear in the bill.

The President then inquired if he was understood. He said there must be no misunderstanding of what he proposed to do. Addressing himself to Mr. Ewing, he asked him if he thought he understood his views fully. Mr. Ewing undertook to recapitulate. He understood the President to have no objection to a bank in the District of Columbia, with offices of discount and deposite in the States, with their assent. The President interrupted him abruptly, by saying he did not understand him at all: he was not willing to sanction any such bank. I understood his objection to be to the power of local discount. I supposed Mr. Ewing intended to say that he understood the President had no *constitutional* objections to such a bank. Mr. Ewing, however, without explaining, went on to say, that he now understood the President to have no objection to a bank in the District of Columbia, with the power to issue its notes, receive moneys on deposite, with offices or agencies in the States, having the privilege, without their assent, of dealing in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory and made payable in another state or territory of the Union, and in bills between the United States and foreign states or nations.

The President said he was then understood. He requested Mr. Webster particularly to communicate with the gentlemen who had waited upon him that morning, and to let them know the conclusions to which he had come. He also requested Mr. Ewing to aid in getting the subject properly before Congress. He requested that they would take care not to commit him by what they said to members of Congress to any intention to dictate to Congress. They might express their confidence and belief that such a bill as had just been agreed upon would receive his sanction; but it should be as matter of reference from his Veto Message and general views. He thought he might request that the measure should be put into the hands of some friend of his own upon whom he could rely. Mr. Sergeant was named, and he expressed himself satisfied that he should have charge of it. He also expressed a wish to see the bill before it was presented to the House, if it could be so managed.

I then said, addressing myself to Messrs. Webster and Ewing, that no time was to be lost in communicating with gentlemen of Congress; that there was danger that Mr. Ewing's bill would be taken up and reported to the House immediately after the bill was sent back to the Senate with the President's objections was disposed of.

As the members of the Cabinet rose to depart, or just before, the President requested Messrs. Webster and Ewing, as they had turned their attention more particularly to the subject, to furnish him with written arguments upon the points they had been discussing. He wanted them to fortify his own opinion, and to lay up for future reference.

JOHN BELL.

Washington, Sept. 20 1841

SENATOR TALLMADGE.

We are permitted to lay before our readers an eloquent letter from this distinguished gentleman, addressed to President Tyler, after the passage of the last Bank Bill, and before it was vetoed. The public will be struck with that passage in *italics*, which adds another link to the chain of unanswerable proof, that President Tyler withheld his sanction from a measure which had been specially framed according to his own suggestions. It is deeply to be regretted that the Chief Magistrate did not yield to the glowing appeal of Mr. Tallmadge, instead of listening to the evil counsels of little minds and moon struck Abstractionists.

Richmond Whig.

Senate Chamber, Sept. 7, 1841.

My Dear Sir—When the former Bank Bill was before you, I took the liberty of respectfully urging its approval; I suggested the effects of such approval upon yourself, upon the party which elected you, and upon the whole county: I also stated what I believed to be the sentiments of our friends in and out of Congress, in relation to a veto of that bill; and that their feelings would be manifested in a way to show an unalterable determination to sustain their former position against the exercise of the veto power, and against Executive influence over the legislation of Congress.

On the receipt of your Veto Message, it was believed the public interest would be promoted by making another effort to meet your views in relation to a Fiscal Agent; and your political friends in both Houses, intent on carrying out the great measures for which this extra session was called, determined that all feelings of mortification or resentment should be sacrificed to the public good. They accordingly passed the Bankrupt Bill, the Land Bill, and another Bank Bill. The two former have been approved by you; the latter is now under your consideration—and every body rumor predicts another veto. I trust we are not to be subjected to that humiliation, and that you will, on this occasion, justify the expectations of your friends, and disappoint the hopes of your enemies.

The public mind is too much excited to receive another Veto, without the most unequivocal manifestations of disapprobation, not to say indignation. Such feelings existed, but were suppressed on the former occasion, because it was seen that Congress was making a great and mighty effort to recover from the blow which that Message inflicted—a blow the more severe, and the less to be resisted, because inflicted by a friend—by him, too, who had come into power with the rich legacy of the lamented Harrison—namely, "to understand and carry out the true principles of the Government," of which this measure was the leading one. Those feelings cannot longer be suppressed, after another exercise of the veto power on the present bill. *That bill, it was well understood, was prepared in pursuance of your suggestions, after full consultation with your Cabinet, and with other gentlemen; and its provisions made to conform to your views*, and with the unequivocal understanding that it would meet your approbation.

It was brought forward and passed by your friends in Congress, for the purpose of obviating all difficulties on your part, believing, as they did, from the most undoubted sources, that its provisions had received your sanction. I cannot, therefore, for one moment, persuade myself that any credit ought to be given to the rumor of a second Veto.

It rarely happens, in the course of one's public career, that an opportunity offers, which enables a man to distinguish himself, and, at the same time, to render the most important service to the country. Whenever such an opportunity does present itself, if he has the sagacity to perceive it, and the moral courage to embrace it, he can gain for himself the enviable title of a public benefactor. That is your situation at the present time. The great and paramount interests of the country require some sort of a National Institution, which shall furnish a uniform currency and equalize the exchanges. Without these, we cannot expect that prosperity in business to which the people are entitled, and which you have it in your power to promote by granting to them such an institution as they have asked by their representatives. Under its auspices the business of the country would be once more revived, and your name would be closely identified with all those great interests which it is the part of an honorable ambition to encourage and sustain—The wounds inflicted by the veto of the former bill would be cicatrized by the approval of this. The feelings of disappointment which now pervade the whole country would be turned into joy, and that joy would be heightened by the reflection, that neither pride of opinion nor inconsiderate counsels could long prevail over the patriotic impulses of one determined to do his duty to his party as well as to his country. It will be no answer to an over-anxious and excited people, to say that hereafter something may be done. They will tell you that "*hereafter* is yet to come," and that they require it now; that they have for a series of years combated the veto power and Executive dictation: that the resistance of this power is the very foundation on which the principles of the party are based, and that they cannot any longer tamely and quietly submit to see their principles trampled under foot by any one, and more especially by one elected by themselves to carry out their great measures, of which a National Bank was the most prominent and important: That they cannot consent to lose, by an inglorious and pusillanimous acquiescence, that moral force which their resistance of this power has always given them, and without which they cannot preserve even their own self-respect, much less the respect and confidence of the country.

In my former communication I expressed an apprehension that a rejection of that bill would distract and destroy the party; I have seen enough of public sentiment already to convince me of the error of that opinion. I am satisfied that a rejection of the present bill will not distract or destroy the party. A veto may be the means of throwing a small and insignificant fragment of it into the illicit embraces of the opposition; but that will serve to give new life and renewed energy to the great patriotic mass which remains. They will see the motives which control such a movement, and they will feel as freemen should feel when the fruits of the glorious victory achieved under the gallant HARRISON are thus ingloriously wrested from their grasp. They will once more buckle on their armor and prepare for another contest—a contest, not only of principle, but of feeling; and, animated by every motive that can rouse the patriot to action, they will again triumph, under auspices that will render their victory permanent and complete.

But I will not indulge the fear that such a contest will be necessary. I will rather hope that you will seize this occasion to sustain the confidence of the party which placed you where you are; and that you will, by the approval of this bill, render your administration as popular as you will make the country prosperous and the people happy.

Let no hasty opinions which may have been expressed against the bill prevent you from consummating an act so honorable to yourself, so desirable to your party—so important to the country. It is the part of a great mind to surmount the obstacles which obstruct the way of smaller men. WASHINGTON had his veto of the first Bank bill all prepared, with the intention of sending it to Congress; but that great man changed his purpose at the very last moment, and approved the bill. Is not his example worthy of imitation? Can you not, ought you not, to exhibit on this occasion, those high qualities for which he was so distinguished, and which in him commanded the admiration of the whole country? How enviable would be your position! How laudable the ambition to imitate such an example! By your approval of this bill, the most intimate and cordial relations would be preserved between yourself and your political friends—the confidence of the party would be sustained, and we should all have the proud satisfaction of interchanging those reciprocal acts of kindness and good feeling which are the life and soul of all honorable, political associations. From my intimate acquaintance with the sentiments of our friends, I have no hesitation on saying such would be the result; and I assure you, the great point of difficulty being thus happily removed, they would give your administration a united, vigorous and cordial support—a support as honorable to themselves as it would be gratifying to you and interesting to the country. May I not hope, then, that this great and patriotic purpose may influence your decision, and that we may all return to our constituents, having by our united action accomplished the great objects for for which we were called together, and receive their annunciation of "Well done, good and faithful servants."

My solicitude for the success of the party and its measures, and the consequent prosperity of the country, is my apology for this communication—I trust it will be received in the spirit of kindness which dictated it, and I cannot but indulge the hope that the same spirit will bring you to a conclusion so honorable to yourself and so anxiously desired by your friends.

Very truly, yours,

N. P. TALLMADGE.

To President Tyler.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. WEBSTER.

The following letter has been brought to light by the Editor of the Madisonian, who addressed a letter to Mr. W. requesting a copy for publication:

August 25th, 1841.

GENTLEMEN:—As you spoke last evening of the general policy of the Whigs, under the present posture of affairs, relative to the Bank bill, I am willing to place you in full possession of my opinion on that subject.

It is not necessary to go further back, in the history of the past, than the introduction of the present measure into the House of Representatives.

That introduction took place, within two or three days after the President's disapproval of the former bill; and I have not the slightest doubt that it was honestly and fairly intended as a measure likely to meet the President's approbation. I do not believe that one in fifty of the Whigs had any sinister design whatever, if there was an individual who had such design.

But I know that the President had been greatly troubled, in regard to the former bill, being desirous, on one hand, to meet the wishes of his friends, if he could, and on the other, to do justice to his own opinions.

Having returned this first bill with objections, a new one was presented in the House, and appeared to be making rapid progress.

I know the President regretted this, and wished the whole subject might have been postponed.

At the same time, I believe he was disposed to consider calmly and conscientiously, whatever other measure might be presented to him.

But in the mean time Mr. Bott's very extraordinary letter made its appearance. Mr. Botts is a Whig of eminence and influence in our ranks. I need not recall to your mind the contents of the letter. It is enough to say, that it purported that the Whigs designed to circumvent their own President, to "head him" as the expression was, and to place him in a condition of embarrassment.

From that moment, I felt that it was the duty of the Whigs to forbear from pressing the Bank bill further, at the present time.

I thought it was but just in them to give decisive proof that they entertained no such purpose, as seemed to be imputed to them. And since there was reason to believe, that the President would be glad of time, for information and reflection, before being called on to form an opinion on another plan for a Bank—a plan somewhat new to the country—I thought his known wishes ought to be complied with.

I think so still. I think this is a course, just to the President, and wise on behalf of the Whig party.

A decisive rebuke ought, in my judgment, to be given to the intimation, from whatever quarter, of a disposition among the Whigs to embarrass the President.

This is the main ground of my opinion; and such a rebuke, I think, would be found in the general resolution of the party to postpone further proceedings on the subject to the next session, now only a little more than three months off.

The session has been fruitful of important acts. The wants of the Treasury have been supplied; provisions have been made for Fortifications, and for the Navy; the repeal of the Sub-treasury has passed; the Bankrupt bill, that great measure of justice and benevolence, has been carried through; and the Land bill seems about to receive the sanction of Congress.

In all these measures, forming a mass of legislation, more important, I will venture to say, than all the proceedings of Congress for many years past, the President has cordially concurred.

I agree, that the currency question is, nevertheless, the great question before the country; but considering what has already been accomplished, in regard to other things; considering the difference of opinion which exists upon this remaining one; and, considering, especially, that it is the duty of the Whigs effectually to repel and put down any supposition, that they are endeavoring to put the President in a condition in which he must act under restraint or embarrassment, I am fully and entirely persuaded, that the Bank subject should be postponed to the next session.

I am, gentlemen, your friend and ob't serv't,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. Bates and Choate,
Senators from Massachusetts.

To the Editors of the Nat. Intelligencer.

MESSRS. GALES & SEATON: I deem it proper to offer a public explanation of some of the reasons which led to my resignation, on the 11th instant, of the office of Secretary of the Navy, and, for that purpose, ask a small space in the National Intelligencer.

At the Cabinet meeting held on the 18th of August last, (the Attorney General and the Postmaster General being absent,) the subject of an Exchange Bank, or institution, was brought forward by the President himself, and was fully considered. Into the particulars of what passed I do not propose now to enter. It will be sufficient to say that it was then distinctly stated and understood that such an institution met the approbation of the President, and was deemed by him free of constitutional objections; that he desired (if Congress should deem it necessary to act upon the subject during the session) that suct an institution should be adopted by that body, and that the members of his Cabinet should aid in bringing about that result; and Messrs. Webster and Ewing were specially requested by the President to have a communication upon the subject with certain members of Congress. The institution then spoken of was to be located in the District of Columbia; to be authorized to establish agencies in the States and Territories with power to deal in bills of exchange between the United States and foreign countries, and in bills of exchange drawn in one State or Territory and payable in another State or Territory; and the exercise of this power was not to depend on any assent, expressed or implied, of the States within which such agencies might be established.

In consequence of what passed at this meeting, I saw such friends in Congress as I deemed it proper to approach, and urged upon them the passage of a bill to establish such an institution, assuring them that I did not doubt it would receive the approbation of the President.

The bill was passed, as the Public know, and was met by the Veto. Now, if the President, after the meeting of the 18th August, had changed his mind as to the constitutional power of Congress, and had come to doubt or deny what he had admitted in that meeting, (which is the most favorable interpretation that can be put upon his conduct,) it was, in my opinion, a plain duty on his part to have made known to the gentlemen concerned this change of sentiment—to have offered them an apology for the unpleasant situation in which they were placed by his agency—or, at least, to have softened, by a full explanation of his motives, his intended Veto of a measure in promoting the success of which they, at his request, had rendered their assistance. But this the President did not do. Never, from the moment of my leaving his house on the 18th, did he open his lips to me on the subject. It was only from the newspapers, from rumor, from hearsay, I learned that he had denied the constitutionality of the proposed institution, and had made the most solemn asseverations that he would never approve a measure which I knew was suggested by himself, and which had been, at his own instance, introduced into Congress. It was still in the President's power, by a proper statement in the message containing his objections to the bill, to have supplied these omissions, and in some degree at least to have repaired his former neglect; but when that paper came to be read, it was found that so far from saying frankly that he once favored and had been willing to sanction the bill, but had been led (if such was the fact) by subsequent reflection to adopt different views upon the subject, he treated the measure as one evidently inconsistent with his previously expressed opinions, and which it ought not to have been supposed for a moment he could approve.

Whether this conduct of the President is susceptible of just defence or reasonable excuse it is not necessary now to inquire. I have not heard, nor can I imagine any ground for either. Whether an explanation of it has been offered to any one of the gentlemen concerned I know not, but none was at any time offered to me: and while I forbear to make the remarks, obvious and painful as they are, which the transaction suggests, I declare the conviction that this conduct of the President, standing without known defence, excuse, or explanation, constituted (if no other reasons had existed) ample ground for a withdrawal from his Cabinet without delay.

It is scarcely necessary to say that I have not supposed, and do not now suppose, that a difference merely between the President and his Cabinet, either as to the constitutionality or the expediency of a bank, necessarily interposes any obstacles to a full and cordial co-operation between them in the general conduct of his administration; and therefore deeply as I regretted the veto of the first bill, I did not feel myself at liberty to retire on that account from my situation. But the facts attending the initiation and disapproval of the last bill made a case totally different from that—one it is believed without a parallel in the history of our Cabinets; presenting, to say nothing more, a measure embraced and then repudiated—efforts prompted and then disowned—service rendered and then treated with scorn or neglect. Such a case required, in my judgment, upon considerations, private and public, that the official relations subsisting between the President and myself should be immediately dissolved.

GEO. E. BADGER.

Washington, September 18, 1840.

From the Greensborough Patriot.

Homestead in South Carolina.—A Mr. Sims, of Darlington District, South Carolina, has given notice through a Columbia paper of his intention to introduce a bill into the legislature of that State, at its next session, to secure to every family in the State a portion of land including the homestead, and one horse or mule, exempt from levy and sale.

A similar proposition has been agitated at several times and in several quarters of our own State. There are those who believe—and we dare say their numbers are not few—that such law would do more for the regeneration and improvement of our agriculture, and for the elevation of our population in the scale of independence and intelligence, than any enactment that could be devised. Not the least argument in its favor would be the merciful protection by the laws of thousands of innocent and worthy families in the enjoyment of homes—homes now liable to be forfeited as well by the *misfortune* as by the mismanagement or dishonesty or dissipation of heads of families.

Mr. Sims states what he believes will be the effect of such law, engrafted upon the institutions of his own State, in the following propositions. We copy them, together with the proposed bill, for the purpose of enabling those who feel an interest in the matter to methodise their thoughts, and to judge of the probable nature and effect of a similar innovation upon our own institutions:

"1. It will check emigration—and thereby add to the population of the State. Without some such measure, the pre-emption system of Congress in reference to the public lands, together with the temptation of a rich soil—will continue to drain the State of her hardy sons. I do not pretend that the pre-emption system is wrong, but I think it consistent with the true interest of South Carolina to counteract its tendency in drawing off her citizens.

"2. It will improve the character of our population, by establishing and fostering a class of honest yeomanry, with those feelings of patriotism and independence, which result from permanent settlements and interest in the soil.

"3. It will assist in the development of our agricultural resources, by inducing many of our poor, but industrious citizens, to improve small farms, with a certain prospect, that the comforts and means of subsistence, thereby provided for their wives and children, will be enjoyed by them beyond contingency. And here, I might add, that it would be an act of sober justice to such wives and children, inasmuch as it would be, in a great measure, but establishing upon them, the works of their own hands.

"4. It would add to the happiness of the community, not only in the way just named but likewise by inducing families to build better and more comfortable habitations and other necessary tenements, and by freeing them from the harrassing anxieties and apprehensions of being turned out of doors by a Sheriff: And thus too, the general wealth and appearance of the country, would be advanced.

"I might add many other considerations to show the tendency of the measure towards the general result stated; but they will suggest themselves, and I forbear.

"The principle of the bill has already been recognized in the act of 1823—referred to in the bill itself, and proposed to be amended. Surely, if no complaint arises for exempting goods and chattels from levy and sale, none ought to be made as to a similar exemption of the homestead of families, particularly when it is recollected that the State has never sold her soil, but generously gave it to her citizens. One or two of the Western States have already, I believe, adopted similar measures."

McLEOD.—M'Leod is, at this time, forty-two years of age—a Scotchman by birth, a think set, broad-shouldered, full-chested man, about five feet eight or nine inches high, with rather light hair, blue eyes, full face, and low forehead. He is, what may be of more interest to some of of your readers, likewise a bachelor. If this outline of the gentleman should convey to you no favorable impression, you would be mistaken. His address is unusually prepossessing—he is extremely frank and social in his manner, and withal uncommonly intelligent. In early life he received quite a good education, learning Latin and Greek; and subsequently travelled as an amanuensis to Major Russel of the Engineers, a near relative, if not a son, of the nobleman of that name, who was murdered by his valet in London, a year or so since. More recently, he travelled in France, and in 1830, first touched his foot on our free soil. During most of the time he has spent in this country, he has acted as Deputy Sheriff in the Niagara District of Upper Canada. You will remember that he was first arraigned for his agency in the burning of the Caroline, under the name of "Angus M'Leod," a younger brother of his. He was released on account of this informality, but was subsequently indicted and arrested under his own proper name, Alexander M'Leod. The examination upon his arrest, took place at Lewiston and continued five days, upon which he was committed to the jail at Lockport, with a guard around his jail during the entire period of his confinement there, six months. The last spring he was taken to New York on a habeas corpus, where application for his discharge was made by his counsel, Joshua A. Spencer; and at the late July term was brought to Utica to hear the decision on this application. It being denied, he was placed in the custody of the sheriff of that county, and confined in the jail in that place. Here he has since remained, solacing himself with books, conversation, and his own thoughts, the latter of which you may well imagine, under the circumstances, are not the most agreeable. He has excited no small curiosity among the farmers in our neighborhood, a large number of whom have visited him, and have generally left him with the most favorable impressions of his disposition. M'Leod is free in his communications on the matter in which he is involved, answering all questions, and supplying the minutest details as to his conduct during the patriot war, and steadfastly denying any connection with the memorable outrage on the rights and honor of our country with which he stands charged. *Alex. Gaz.*

It will be recollected that Mr. Marshall of Kentucky, in his speech in reply to Mr. Wise's attack on Mr. Clay, introduced a letter of Mr. Wise, in answer to an invitation to the Hanover Dinner, in which he lauded that gentleman to the skies. We annex the letter, to let our readers see what changes one year may produce: *Pet. Intelligencer.*

MR. WISE'S LETTER.

Washington, June 1840

GENTLEMEN: I have delayed answering yours of the 10th inst., in order to make arrangements, if possible, to accept its kind invitation to attend the dinner in honor of Mr. Clay by the citizens of his native country, at Taylorsville, on the 27th instant.

I need not tell you what I think of that man Henry Clay, of Hanover. He has done for himself what friends and fortune can do for no man, and has acquired what neither friends nor foes can take from him—"a fame for which he himself has fought, and from which no man's censure can detract." And that fame is his reward. Office could not add a cubit to his stature. He has reflected honor on the place of his birth, and a Henry was born there before him: he has maintained the reputation of Virginia's sons, and Virginia is the mother of "heroes, statesmen, and sages." That is enough for any one man, and it is enough for you to claim him as your own—you honor yourselves in honoring Henry Clay. None can impeach his disinterestedness now, and I wish that all Virginia, all America, could see him, as you will see him, and hear him as you will hear him—a teacher, an experienced teacher of eternal political truths, and a witness of facts for freedom against freedom's foes. Heed him, I beseech you, heed him whilst you may!

H. A. WISE.

Correspondence of the New York American.

Niagara Falls, September 21.

The patriots have, since the removal of the United States Army from Buffalo, again made this neighborhood the scene of their operations, in order, if they can, to embroil both countries in war.

Last week they made an attempt to blow up two of her Majesty's steamboats lying at anchor in the Niagara river, at Chippewa. Lett had laid this nefarious plot, and since his arrest is said to have boasted to Gov. Seward, at Auburn, "that he had been recently in Canada, and would have been successful if he not been captured!" He also acknowledged being the actor at the destruction of Brock's monument, and of a recent blowing up of one of the locks on the Welland Canal!

The machine consisted of two casks containing 150 lbs. of powder. They were each placed on a frame one hundred yards apart, (but connected by a rope,) with a leaden pipe and fuse therein inserted, and thus towed from Grand Island, and sent drifting towards the vessels. One only of the casks exploded, but, most fortunately, prematurely, being 300 *yards short of the mark*—otherwise every soul on board, with the vessel, must have been destroyed.

It was about 3 o'clock P. M. Those on board at first supposed the report was that of a cannon. The men were speedily mustered, and the machine was seen floating. A boat with six men was lowered, and whilst proceeding to secure it, were *fired at from Grand Island*, but happily without injury. These things have disturbed the public mind, and the canal and frontier is now patrolled night and day by the British troops. It is my firm conviction that unless there is a strong detachment of United States troops forthwith sent to Buffalo, and strong enough and sufficient to show these gentry the Government of the United States is determined to preserve peace, acts of this character will be done, which must have the effect of breaking up the peace existing between both countries. Buffalo was the headquarters from whence the Navy Island gangs originated, and at the close of canal and lake navigation there are enough of floating characters to be found ready and ripe for any undertaking, however desperate or wicked. The Canadian refugees seek all they can to inflame the public mind as to McLeod; evidence sufficient to convict an angel will not be lacking at their hands; and, if not successful in obtaining his conviction and speedy execution too, they make it their boast they will do them lives justice.

Learn all you can and you will live to see its value.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, September 30.

Our new supply of paper not coming to hand as soon as was expected, has caused a delay in this week's publication; some of our subscribers will consequently be disappointed. We shall endeavor to avoid the like occurrence in future; and shall be sure certainly to do so, if our delinquent subscribers will pay up.

ELECTIONS.

The Congressional election in Illinois has terminated in the election of two Whigs and one Loco. The opposition majority in the whole state is 384. Last year, in the Presidential election, their majority was 1938; Whig gain 1554.

In Maine, Fairfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been elected by a large majority. The Democratic vote is about the same as it was last year, but there is a great falling off in the Whig vote. This apathy on the part of the Whigs is attributed to the veto of the bank bill by the President, coming in, as it did, on the eve of the election.

In Vermont, the Whigs have elected 20 Senators, the Locos 10: in the House the Whigs have 118, the Locos 73 Paine, the Whig candidate for Governor, has 16,190 votes; Smilie, Loco, has 15, 917; Hutchinson, Abolitionist, 2,189; scattering 228—no election. Col. Paine will doubtless be elected by the Legislature.

In Indiana the Locos have succeeded in obtaining a majority of some two or three on joint ballot. In the Senate 28 Whigs and 20 Democrats have been elected; and in the House 45 Whigs and 56 Demos.

Newton Cannon, ex-governor of Tennessee, and formerly one of its representatives in Congress, died at Nashville on the — inst. aged about 60 years. He was struck with paralysis on the night of the 8th inst. which suddenly deprived him of speech and the use of his limbs on the right side, and terminated in death a day or two afterwards.

The Hon. John M'Lean, it is said, has declined accepting the office of Secretary of War, which was tendered to him by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. He prefers, it seems, to retain his present dignified station of Associate Judge of the Supreme Court.

Mr. John Grieg, the gentleman who was elected to Congress in New York, as successor to Mr. Granger, (upon his appointment to the office of Post Master General,) has resigned his seat, in order that Mr. Granger may be elected again to represent his district in Congress.

HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS.—The Bee of the 17th inst. says: "The number of interments reported to the Board of Health for the 24 hours ending yesterday at noon, was 52: of which 38 were of yellow fever. The disease shows no diminution whatever, and the mortality is frightful."

At the late Superior Court for Rowan county, Judge BAILEY presiding, two cases were tried, upon which appeals were taken to the Supreme Court; the point made, as stated in the Carolina Watchman, being as to the constitutionality of a Statute Law, prohibiting slaves from raising or keeping stock of any kind, such as hogs, cattle, sheep, &c., and authorising the wardens of the poor to seize and sell the same. It was alleged in behalf of the owners of the slaves, that their original rights should not be violated; as all the property belonging to slaves was in fact the master's property whenever he chose to claim it: the Court gave an opinion adverse to this broad ground of ownership—from which an appeal was taken.

Mr. Cambreleng, our late Minister to Russia, arrived at New York in the Great Western, on Thursday evening, after an absence of two years in Europe.

The General Ticket system in Alabama has been voted down by a large majority in the late election. Sixty-six out of the hundred Representatives, and all of the Senators, have been instructed by the vote of their respective counties to repeal the General Ticket system.

THE BALL IN MOTION.

A large and highly respectable Whig meeting was held last week at Richmond, Va. to take into consideration the present state of political affairs. The same determined spirit seems to animate the Whigs in all quarters. We subjoin the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That undismayed at the present aspect of affairs, they are still united as one man, and ready to battle again for the great principles for which they waged a twelve years' war; and the defection of no one man, however high he may be in power, will have any influence on their opinions or acts.

Resolved, That the Whig Senators and Representatives in Congress, who have remained steadfast to our cause and accomplished by their zeal and application so much in fulfilling the just expectations of their country, deserve and enjoy our cordial thanks and approbation.

Resolved, That Thomas Ewing, John J. Critenden, John Bell and George E. Badger, by their prompt and voluntary withdrawal from the Cabinet, have vindicated their own dignity and high character, and pursued a course which entitles them to the highest commendation from the Whig party. *Register.*

Mr. Wise in his speech on the Bank bill, remarked that the Whig party was *still-born*. Mr. Marshall, of Ky. in his reply, said:

"Sir, the gentleman has told us that the Whig party, like a monstrous fœtus, was born dead. This is a terrible truth if it be true; terrible not only for the Whig party but for the country, whose weal depends upon the existence of that party. True, it is a monstrous fœtus, gigantic in size, but perfect in symmetry. It is the offspring of the sovereignty of the American people; and from such parentage it derived its vast proportions. But it is not dead; large as it is, it can be nourished to manhood. It may be in its cradle; but it possesses strength and muscle enough to strangle the serpent that is insidiously winding itself about its neck."

Much has been said recently in relation to the increase of the duties on some articles, rendered necessary by the heavy debt with which the country was burthened by the last administration. An incident occurred in the discussion on the revenue bill in the Senate, that sufficiently proves the insincerity of those who have clamored so much about the levying of those duties so much complained of. The question was, whether imported jewelry should be taxed twelve and a half, or twenty per cent. The *smallest* duty was supported by the Locofocos with considerable zeal. Messrs. Wright, King and Calhoun contended that twelve and a half per cen. duty was amply sufficient, while Mr. Clay and the Whigs generally, insisted that it should be increased to twenty per cent. The question was then taken, and it was agreed, that a duty of TWENTY PER CENT. should be imposed upon all *imported jewelry*.

The people can readily perceive the insincerity of those who clamor so loudly against a tax upon necessaries, and at the same time oppose with equal violence, a duty upon luxuries. *Knox. Post.*

Barefaced Impudence.—The Opposition newspapers and letter-writers have taken up Mr. Clay's exhibit of the finances of the Government, from which it appears that the expenditures of the present year will exceed the revenue by a little under sixteen millions; and they are already charging it upon the Whig Administration as evidence of its monstrous, its precocious extravagance! We know of nothing to equal this, in point of effrontery, but the trick of the pickpocket who attempts to escape detection by raising the cry of "stop thief!"

The party just turned out of power left the Government not only with an empty Treasury, but with demands upon it to more than the amount of a year's revenue in advance. This is shown by Mr. Clay's statement; and, upon the announcement of this fact, the delinquents set up the shout of "*Whig* extravagance! *Whig* prodigality!" and modestly ask the people who sent them packing for the very act they are charging upon the new Administration, to punish the Whigs for their (the Opposition's) own improvidence and prodigality! *Norfolk Herald.*

From the Philadelphia Courier and Inquirer.

We have been called upon by a number of officers of the Navy, and requested to give it as the opinion of the entire Navy, as far as it has been ascertained, that never was a Department characterized by more efficiency, vigor, and ability than during the brief but brilliant administration of the Hon. Geo. E. Badger. His retirement is a source of the deepest regret to the service. He not only enjoyed the confidence of the officers in an eminent degree, but he had already assisted to give a new impulse to that important arm of national defence.

The Philadelphia National Gazette of Thursday last, mentions the loss, on the Jersey coast, of the valuable barke Florida, from Canton for New York. The cargo, was valued at 200,000 dollars. Crew all saved. The letter bag was saved, and taken to New York.

From this source, intelligence has been received that the British Government had instructed Capt. Elliot to demand twenty four millions of dollars from the Chinese Government, and in the event of a refusal he was to destroy the city of Canton, and proceed to Pekin.

FROM FLORIDA.

Under date of September 9th, Colonel Worth reports to the Adjutant General that the expected conference with Tiger Tail and his brother had taken place; and that every thing had been arranged in a satisfactory manner. These Chiefs were to collect their people at a designated point between the Hillsborough and Withlacoochee, whence they would go to Tampa in a body. They expressed a desire to depart for their new homes as soon as possible.

The Colonel was to leave Tampa on the following day, to meet Hospitaker's people on the Coolasawhatchee, agreeably to the arrangement made with that Chief.

Erie, (Pa.) September 9.

The Sea giving up its Dead.—Between 120 and 130 bodies have been taken from the Lake since our last publication, chiefly found near where the Erie was burnt, and all having rose to the surface near the same time. A heavy thunder storm passing over the spot is said to have produced this sudden effect. They have been buried principally at Dunkirk, Silver Creek, and Buffalo. One body, a man, German by birth, having in his pocket a ticket for passage to Chicago, marked C. Kellermann, given by P. L. Parsons & Co., was brought in at this port and buried. Six of those found below, namely, Robert Hughes, Joseph B. Sterrett, Philip Felgart, Augustus Fuller, Jerry Shane, and Patrick Foley belonged to this borough and county. *Gazette.*

The Land Bill.—The ninth section of the Land or Distribution Bill, which is now a law, provides as follows:—

That the lands herein granted to the States above named shall not be disposed of at a price less than one dollar and twenty five cents per acre, until otherwise authorized by a law of the United States; and the nett proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be faithfully applied to objects of internal improvement within the States aforesaid respectively, namely: Roads, railways, bridges, canals and improvement of water courses, and draining of swamps; and such roads, railways, canals, bridges and water courses, when made or improved, shall be free for the transportation of the United States mail, and munitions of war, and for the passage of their troops, without the payment of any toll whatever.

Gen. Harrison and the Bank.—Every variety of opinion and determination, says the Philadelphia North American, upon the Bank question, has been attributed to the lamented Harrison, since the Veto Message. His opinion was explicitly given in his reply to the letters of Sherod Williams. The annexed extract presents the question, and a distinct answer. Let it be read and remembered.

"The question then for me to answer is, whether under the circumstances which you state, if elected to the office of President, I would sign an act to charter another bank? I answer, I *would*, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interests, in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue, would materially suffer without one."

Speaking of BEETS—big *Beets* and little *beets*—we can *beat* the "*nation*"—for we saw a BEET the other day, which weighed 144 lbs. exclusive of several PRONGS, larger, considerably, than any BEETS of "puffing" history. It takes A MAN to *move* this BEET. And we challenge the "*nation*" to *beat it*.

Milton Chronicle.

[The editor of the Chronicle neglects to say whether his is a *Whig* BEET, or whether IT has subscribed to the Chronicle.] EDIT. REC.

A Practical Illustration.—There is nothing like practical illustrations, upon any subject. Dr. Jewett, in his recent visit to Chesterfield, had a practical illustration of his subject furnished to his hands. In the midst of his address, a drunkard staggered into the room, muttered over some of his drunken lingo, and, we believe, claimed the privilege of speaking! The Dr. very politely invited him into the desk, and informed him that he should have an opportunity to be heard. The fellow blundered into the desk, but he had so much of the "good creature" down, that he was obliged to sit pretty quietly. The Dr. then went on with his address. He said when a Botanist lectures upon the subject of Botany, he has *specimens* to illustrate his subject. Here, said the Dr. I have a *specimen* to illustrate *my* subject. The effect of the exhibition of the poor inebriate, was most salutary, as may well be supposed.

Northampton Gazette.

SUNDAY.—To those who observe the day agreable to its institution, Sunday is a day of cheerfulness, festival; it is rest to the poor, relaxation to the rich, comfort to the afflicted, and admonition to the prosperous. If successful in our calling, our duty is thanksgiving; if distressed, prayer; if wealthy, gratitude; if poor, resignation. An opportunity for all these duties is afforded in public worship, and public worship is best suited to the weakness of our nature; for all stand in need either of example to aid their fervency, or exhortation to advance their progress, or mutual conformity to promote their devotion. After attendance upon the public service, I know no rigid or gloomy observances which do not partake more of ceremony than true religion. Calmness and tranquility are the happiest produce of devotion; rest without indolence, recreation without dissoluteness, and conversation without cant, make the day a day of blessing to all who feel that a quiet mind and serious conduct, afford more pleasure than the vicious experience in the indulgence of licentious, tumultuous joys.

Three Abstractionists.—A member of Congress, in the debate relative to the position to be occupied by the statue of Washington in the Capitol, having suggested that it be placed in the corner of the rotunda; Mr Stanly of North Carolina, moved that a committee, consisting of three abstractionists, be appointed to find out where the corner of a rounda can be found. The idea is an excellent one, and suggests a very fitting occupation. An abstractionist could not possibly be better occupied than in looking for the corner of a circle. We should think he would find himself as much in his element, as a trout in a shady stream, or a fat negro sitting in the sun fanning himself with a brick bat. *N. American.*

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States that sundry secret Lodges, Clubs, or Associations exist on the Northern Frontier; that the members of these Lodges are bound together by secret oaths; that they have collected fire-arms and other military materials, and secreted them in sundry places; and that it is their purpose to violate the laws of their country by making military and lawless incursions, when opportunity shall offer, into the Territories of a Power with which the United States are at peace; and whereas it is known that travelling agitators, from both sides of the line, visit these Lodges, and harangue the members in secret meeting, stimulating them to illegal acts; and whereas the same persons are known to levy contributions on the ignorant and credulous for their own benefit, thus supporting and enriching themselves by the basest means; and whereas the unlawful intentions of the members of these Lodges have already been manifested in an attempt to destroy the lives and property of the inhabitants of Chippewa, in Canada, and the public property of the British Government there being: Now, therefore, I, John Tyler, President of the United States, do issue this my proclamation, admonishing all such evil-minded persons of the condign punishment which is certain to overtake them; assuring them that the laws of the United States will be rigorously executed against their illegal acts: and that if in any lawless incursion into Canada they fall into the hands of the British authorities they will not be reclaimed as American citizens, nor any interference made by this Government in their behalf.

And I exhort all well-meaning but deluded persons who may have joined these Lodges immediately to abandon them, and to have nothing more to do with their secret meetings, or unlawful oaths, as they would avoid serious consequences to themselves. And I expect the intelligent and well-disposed members of the community to frown on all these unlawful combinations and illegal proceedings, and to assist the Government in maintaining the peace of the country against the mischievous consequences of the acts of these violators of the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and forty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the sixty-sixth.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
DANIEL WEBSTER, *Secretary of State.*

WHIG MEETING.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Raleigh, held at the City Hall, on the evening of the 25th instant:

On motion of Hon. D Cameron, Chas Manly, Esq. was called to the chair, and Edmund B. Freeman appointed Secretary.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, the reading of the letter from the Hon. George E. Badger to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, setting forth some of the reasons which led to his resignation of the office of Secretary of the Navy, was called for; and the letter was read by the Secretary.

On motion of Mr. H. W. Miller, a committee of three were appointed to report resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

H. W. Miller, esq. Hon. D Cameron and Hon. James Iredell were appointed the committee.

After a short time, the committee, through Mr. Miller, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the late members of President Tyler's cabinet are entitled to the gratitude and confidence of the country for their patriotic exertions, during the brief period of their official services, to promote the prosperity and honor of the nation.

Resolved, That, as the immediate fellow-citizens of the Hon. George E. Badger, late Secretary of the Navy, we are especially gratified by his able and successful administration of the department committed to him—acknowledged not only by those belonging to the Navy, but by the whole country.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the principles and reasons set forth by him in his address to the public in regard to his withdrawal from the cabinet of the President of the United States; and, as a token of the estimation in which we hold him personally, and as evidence of our approbation of his public course, we will tender to him a public dinner.

Resolved, That while we deeply regret the causes which made it the duty of our distinguished fellow-citizen, to himself and the public, to withdraw from an office in which he was doing so much service for his country and acquiring such an enviable reputation for himself, we will most cordially welcome his return to our social circle.

Resolved, That a committee of thirteen be appointed by the chairman, to communicate these resolutions to Mr. Badger, and to carry out the objects of this meeting.

Messrs. D. Cameron, J. Iredell, C. L. Hinton, H. W. Miller, R. W. Haywood, A. B. Stith, W. F. Clark, J. H. Bryan, T. P. Devereux, J. Litchford, S. J. Baker, G. W. Mordecai and W. Ashley were appointed the committee under the 5th resolution.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the committee.

CHARLES MANLY, *Chairman.*
E. B. FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*

THE MARKETS.

Petersburg, September 23.

Cotton,	7 a	11
Tobacco—Lugs,	3 40 a	4 75
Leaf,	5 00 a	7 50
Wheat—Red,	1 10 a	1 12
White,	1 20 a	0 00

Fayetteville, September 22.

Flour,	5 50 a	6 25
Salt—(sack,)	1 90 a	2 25
(bushel,)	75	
Cotton,	7 a	9
Beeswax,	27 a	28

CHEAP FOR CASH!

Fall and Winter GOODS.

James Webb, jr. & Co.,

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they offer to their friends and the public on very reasonable terms.

Their assortment consists of the latest style of Goods, and has been selected with much care. The following are comprised in the assortment:

Super wool-dyed Black CLOTH.
Do. Green do.
Do. Grey do.
Do. Black CASSIMERES
Fancy English do.
Paris Diamond do.
Valentia, Marino, and plain and figured Satin VESTINGS.
Kentucky Jeans, Satinette, &c. &c.
Blue-black & black Gro de Swiss SILKS.
Wide black Gro Grain do.
Coloured Chene do.
Coloured Satin De Rhones—a new and superior article for Ladies' dresses.
Bonnets and Ribons—latest style.
Blankets, Shoes, Hats, Shot Guns, Hardware, Cuttlery, Crockery, &c. &c.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves; and we flatter ourselves that we can please them both in the articles and the prices.

The stock has been purchased almost entirely for cash, and will be sold low for cash. Owing to the nature of the times, it is necessary that we should make some change in the nature of our business; consequently we shall decline making small accounts, and shall keep none except with our regular customers. By thus making it more of a cash business, we shall be able to furnish our customers with goods at cheaper rates.

☞ All accounts must be settled by the first of January in each year.

September 29. 93—

Equity Sales.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September term, 1841, on the petition of James Webb, agent, vs Wm L Durham's heirs, I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of October next, before the court house door in Hillsborough, the

Tract of Land

where the widow Durham now lives, and where the late Wm. L. Durham lived and died.

Twelve months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
September 29. 93-

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September term, 1841, on the petition of Hoof hines and others, I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of November next, before the court house in Hillsborough,

The Lands

whereon the late John Hoof hines lived and died, on the waters of Frances' Creek. Twelve months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
September 29 93 4w

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September term, 1841, on the petition of Chesley P. George's heirs I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of October next, at Pratt's Store, the

Tract of Land

known as the home place of the late Chesley P George Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
September 29. 93

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of Orange, made at September term, 1841, on the petition of Reding George and others, I shall offer for sale on the 30th day of October next, at Pratt's Store, the following Tracts of Land:

One Tract of 52½ Acres in Wake county belonging to the heirs of Polly Leigh, adjoining the land of Samuel Green and others.

One other Tract of 52½ Acres, adjoining the above, belonging to the heirs of the late Thomas P. George.

One other Tract of 40 Acres, lying in Orange county, adjoining the lands of Ezekiel George and others.

Twelve months credit will be given; the purchaser giving bond and security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
September 29. 93—4w

To Wagoners.

WAGONERS going to Milton, N. C., and wanting loading, will please apply to the editor of the Recorder.
September 27. 93—

Weekly Almanac.

OCTOBER.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.	
30 Thursday,	6. 8	5 52	D. H. M.	
1 Friday,	6 10	5 50		
2 Saturday,	6 11	5 49	7 6 50	after
3 Sunday,	6 12	5 48	14 11 11	morn
4 Monday,	6 13	5 47	22 3 40	morn
5 Tuesday,	6 14	5 46	29 0 47	morn
6 Wednesday	6 15	5 45		

Last
New
First
Full

Nurse Wanted.

WANTED to hire, a small Boy or Girl to look after a child. Inquire at this office.
September 27. 92—

Stray.

STRAYED from the subscriber last Spring, a sorrel FILLY, about two years old. There are, I believe, a few white hairs mixed with sorrel in her face. I will give a reasonable satisfaction to any person who will give me such information that I may obtain her. Direct to Buffalo Hill Post Office, Orange county.

JAMES WALKER.
September 22. 92—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, *Orange County.*

In Equity—September Term, 1841.

Catlet Campbell v. Edward Turner and others.

THIS case coming on to be heard, it is ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that Edward Turner, one of the defendants in this cause, appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte as to him.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
Price adv. $4 00 92 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Orange County.*

In Equity—September Term, 1841.

Baxter Davis and wife—Petition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Strain, George Tate and Nancy his wife, James Freeland and Jane his wife, James Strain, William Strain, Jane E. Nelson, William B. Nelson, Catharine Nelson and Mary Nelson, children of Mary Nelson, who intermarried with David Nelson, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, that they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the bill will be taken pro confesso against them, and set down for hearing ex parte.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*
Price adv. $4 50. 92—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Martha Lynn,
vs
Henry Marcum and wife, and others } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Henry Marcum and wife Nancy, and Riley Vickers and wife Catharine, are not inhabitants of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of November next, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Attest, JOHN TAYLOR, c. c. c.
Price of adv $4 50. 93—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, *Orange County.*

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1841.

Gabriel B. Lea v Nathaniel B Stewart.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case has left the country: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks successively, notifying the said defendant that the plaintiff has levied on his interest in the lands of Charles Stewart, deceased, adjoining the lands of Allen Compton and others, and that application will be made at the next term of this Court for an order of sale.

JOHN TAYLOR, *Clerk.*
Price adv $4 00 93—6w

Chairs! Chairs!

THE subscribers have on hand one dozen of RUSH BOTTOM MAPLE CHAIRS, which they will sell cheap for Cash, or on a short credit. Call and see.

PARKER & NELSON.
September 21. 91—

August 26, 1841.

750 PACKAGES OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Edwin James & Co.
PETERSBURG, VA.

ARE now receiving, by the late arrivals, their supply of

FALL AND WINTER
Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

which have been selected with great care, bought at very low prices, and have for sale about SEVEN HUNDRED & FIFTY PACKAGES, which they intend to offer by the piece or package, at such prices as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; and they solicit and invite examination of all who are disposed to encourage the EFFORT to establish another Wholesale Jobbing House in this place. They are now making very large additions to their Store and Sales Rooms; and by the 5th of September, their entire stock will be opened and ready for the inspection of customers, friends, and the public generally. Additional supplies will be received throughout the season, such as the demand may dictate.

On hand a large assortment of Anchor Brand BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 1 to 10 inclusive, of the equal to each approved quality.

Petersburg, Va. August 26. 91—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

SONG.

The lads—I wonder how they guess it,
I'm sure I never tell,
And if I love I ne'er confess it—
How can they guess so well?
I'm sure 'twas no I told my laddie—
I would not love—not I:
He says 'twas *yes*, the saucy laddie!
He saw *yes* in my eye.

My mother says 'tis naughty—very!
For I am scarce fifteen;
I vowed, to please the dame so chary,
My love should ne'er be seen.
And *still* 'twas no I told my laddie,
And still—I wonder why?
He kissed me—ah, the saucy laddie!
He saw love in my eye.

The little love I bade him tarry,
Asleep within my breast,
But when he heard my gentle Harry,
The rebel could not rest.
And while I thought the boy was sleeping,
Alack he is so sly!
I found the rogue at Harry peeping,
Aye, peeping through my eye.

CATULLUS.

How to a get a supper.—A few nights ago, a conjurer entered an inn at Ludlow, and asked a company if they would like to see a little of his performances, as he was allowed by all persons who had ever seen him go through with his performances, to do it with more taste and judgment than any man living. The landlord was the first to give his consent, and state that he knew a few tricks himself, and had seen many wonderful ones. The conjurer then requested the company to place three hats upon the table, which being done, he requested the landlord to bring a loaf of bread, and the conjurer cut three pieces (nearly half a pound each) and then placed one upon each hat. The conjurer then stated that he should perform the trick much more comfortably and agreeably to himself if he had three pieces of cheese. The cheese being brought, the conjurer cut three good sized pieces and placed one by each piece of bread. Now was the grand trick. The conjurer turned up the cuffs of his coat, took off his neckhankerchief, unbuttoned his shirt collar, and stated that he would now eat the three pieces of bread and afterwards bring them all under one hat. The conjurer commenced eating the bread and cheese, and after eating two pieces declared he could not eat the third and finish the trick, unless he had something to drink. The worthy landlord desiring that the wonderful trick should be proceeded in, for the amusement of his customers, immediately gave the conjurer a quart of ale; and the third piece of bread and cheese soon followed the first two pieces. Now the grand trick was to be performed, and his companions anxiously awaited it. The conjurer said—

"Now gentlemen, which hat shall I put the bread and cheese under?"

The landlord pointed out his own hat, wishing his hat to take part in the trick as well as his bread and cheese. It being so arranged, the conjurer said—

"Gentlemen, I have eaten the bread and cheese, and now I will bring it under the landlord's hat," and immediately placed the hat upon his head and said—"Now you perceive it is under the hat without any deception," amidst shouts of laughter from all the company except the landlord, who was minus three pieces of bread and cheese, which he did not seem to relish.

The conjurer left the house without making a collection of the company, being well satisfied with the landlord's generosity.

A BASHFUL LOVER.

A green Mountain boy fell in love with a very pretty girl, and determined to 'court her.' To that end he dressed himself in his "Sunday-go-to-meetings," went to her father's house and found her alone.

'How d'ye do,' says Jonathan.

'I'm nicely—take a cheer, Jonathan,' says the girl.

Jonathan took a chair, and seated himself in the farthest corner of the room, as though the beauty was a thing to be feared rather than loved.

'Aint you cold?—had'nt your better sit up to the fire,' says Sally, supposing he would of course, if he was going to make love at all, do so in a proper manner.

'No, I thankee, I reckon I'm comfortable,' returns Jonathan.

'How is your marm,' said Sally.

'Well, she's complainin' a leetle,' said Jonathan. Here a pause of ten minutes ensued, during which time Jonathan pursued himself by whittling a stick.

'There's nothing new up your way is there,' said Sally, which Jonathan might understand as applying to his situation, or to his father's domicile.

'Here? oh—yas, you mean *to hum*; well no—that is yis—our spotted cow's got a calf,' said Jonathan.

Sally would undoubtedly have laughed at this queer piece of information, only she was too much vexed at the bashfulness of the speaker. At length after another protracted silence, Sally got up a very small edition of a scream, and in a loud voice exclaimed, 'Let me alone!'

'Why,' says Jonathan, dropping his knife and struck to astonishment, 'why I aint a touchin on ye.'

'Well,' says Sally, in a voice which might be indicative of fear, but sounded very like a request; 'Well, aint you goin' to?'

Jonathan thought a moment of this equivocal reply, and then after placing his knife in his pocket and blowing his nose, he drew his chair by the side of pretty Sally, encircled her waist and—the next week they were married.

A Delightful Scene.—We understand that Captain Moore, of the United States Navy, recently, for the first time since his station at this place, shipped a crew on board his vessel. At night, he informed them that he was in the habit of reading his Bible every night, and if they chose, they might join him; and all, with one accord, came forward, so that the open skylight above the cabin were surrounded with heads, intently listening to the voice of their commander, as he read the word of life. He then commended them to God, and bid them good night. Soon after, there come along a pleasure boat, with a party of gentlemen and ladies, who were engaged, agreeable to the apostolical injunction, being merry, in singing Psalms. As they came near, some of the crew sung out, "Captain, we know that tune!"—"Well," replied he, "strike the next verse" So they all struck in, and sung the following verse with great enthusiasm, and the compliment was returned from the boat with waving of handkerchiefs, &c.—As the boat, passing around, again neared the ship, the sailors called out, "Captain, we know the Missionary hymn!" "Well, then, sing it," he replied. So they struck up, at the top of their voices—

"From Greenland's icy mountains, &c."

And thus, instead of the evening being passed in the forecastle, singing obscene and profane songs, as often it is with seamen, they were lingering about the Captain's door, singing hymns, till time to "turn in." *Bost. Recor.*

Natural History.—A few days ago, a toad was observed in the neighborhood of Settle, feeding on caterpillars, which it appeared to catch by a rapid movement of the tongue. So eager was it in the pursuit of its prey, that it raised its fore legs on the stem of a gooseberry bush, and reached about among the leaves; and when the caterpillars were thrown at it, it continued to catch then in the same manner, never missing its aim. It is hoped that such facts as this will tend to deliver a much injured animal from a contempt which it never deserved; and that the poor "paddock," in place of being the object of cruelty, will at length be enabled to take its place among animals of a useful and respectable character—be considered by the gardener as a useful assistant, and permitted to pursue its avocations unmolested. *London Paper.*

Discontent.—As Mr. Cecil was riding with a friend, in a very windy day, the dust was so troublesome that his friend wished that they were at their journey's end, where they might ride in the fields free from dust. When they came to the fields, the flies troubled his horse, so that he could hardly keep on his seat. He again complained bitterly. "Ah," said Mr Cecil, "when you were in the road, there the dust was your trouble, and all your anxiety was to get into the fields; you forgot that the fly was there! Now this is a true picture of human life, and you will find it so in all the changes you make in future. We know the trials of our present situation; but the next will have trials, and perhaps worse, though they may be of a very different kind." No one need expect increase of happiness from change of situation. The soul that *looks up* for happiness, will never be in want of sources of enjoyment; but he that *looks down*, will always be *discontent*.

No time to Read.—We have often encountered men who profess to believe they have "no time to read." Now we think of it, there have always been men of such characters, the points of which are easily summed up.

Nine times out of ten they are men who are not found to confer any substantial advantage either upon their families or themselves.

They generally have time to go to elections, attend public barbecues, camp meetings, sales, and singing schools—but they have "no time to read."

They frequently spend whole days in gossiping, tippling and swapping horses.—but they have "no time to read."

They sometimes lose a day asking advice of their neighbors; sometimes a day in picking up the news, the prices current, and the exchange—but these men never have "time to read."

They have time to hunt, to fish, to fiddle, to drink, to—"do nothing;" but, "no time to read"

Such men generally have uneducated children, unimproved farms, and unhappy firesides. They have, no energy, no spirit of improvement, no love of knowledge; they live "unknowing and unknown;" and often die unwept and unregretted.

A very easy method of putting a stop to the laborious proofs of insanity which are introduced to excuse crime, would be to declare by statute every murderer acquitted on that plea to be *ipso facto* an incurable maniac, and to subject him to close confinement for life. As it is, any black-hearted wretch who contemplates the death of a fellow creature, has only to play the fool a week or two before the commission of the deed, and his worthy counsel can procure scores of witnesses to swear to his madness, and twelve grave men to believe it. This cruel farce has been played long enough in the courts. *Alex. Gaz.*

Dr. Sherman's
Medicated Lozenges.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES,

ARE the safest, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction.

Good News for Children.

SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES,

Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and distressingly annoy both children and adults. They are an infallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste, that children will take them as readily as a common peppermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without its being suspected Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c., are occasioned by worms, and will be easily cured by using this celebrated medicine. The following symptoms indicate the presence of worms viz: headache, vertigo, torpor, disturbed dreams, sleep broken off by fright and screaming, convulsions, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, bad taste in the mouth, offensive breath, cough, difficult breathing, itching at the nose, pains in the stomach, nausea, squeamishness, voracity, leanness, tenermus, itching at the anus towards night, and at length dejections of slime and matter. One is a dose for a child two years old- two for one four years—three for eight years—and five for an adult, and should be repeated every morning or every other morning until relieved.

SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES.

These are a very pleasant, agreeable and efficacious article; an infailing remedy for lowness of spirits, nervous or sick headache, inflammatory or putrid sore throat, as well as all other complaints where the camphor is recommended.

☞ The above medicines are for sale by A. PARKS, *Agent.*

September 15. 90—

House and Lot
AT THE
High Falls of Haw River
FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust to me executed by Jesse McCuistin for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, on Saturday the 2nd day of October next, at the High Falls, the House and Lot lately occupied by said McCuistin, together with two other lots,—all situated upon a beautiful eminence between Haw River and Stony Creek Also a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of a Mahogany Sideboard, 1 Bureau, 2 Dining Tables, 1 dozen fine Chairs, 4 Beds and Furniture, &c., &c., A Horse, Cattle, Hogs, &c also for sale.

Terms accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.

BENJAMIN HURDLE, *Trustee.*

Sept 11th. 90 -tds

Piano Forte & Music STORE,
Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Pianos and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 82—

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale at their Store House, one mile north of Cross Roads Meeting House, a fresh and desirable stock of Seasonable Goods, consisting in part of the following articles:

Common and Fine Blue Cloths,
Invisible Green do.
Cassimeres and Satinets,
Black Silk and Satin Vestings,
Marseilles do.
French, London and Furniture Prints,
Black Silks and Printed Muslin,
Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs,
Stockinet Drilling and Gambroon,
Fashionable Bonnets and Wreaths,
Plain, Figured, Swiss and Chequered Muslin,
Ribands, Edgings and Brown Linen,
Linen Bosoms and Collars, Oil Cloths,
Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery and Tin Ware,
Paints, Nails and Iron,
Loaf and Brown Sugar,
SADDLERY—Bridle bits, Buckles,
Plush, Webbing, Trees & Morocco Skins,
HATS—Beaver, Brush, Russia, Moleskin and Palm leaf Hats,
Ladies' fine Kid Slippers, and Men's Pumps and Shoes,
500 pounds Cotton Yarn,
Books, Paper, and Paper Prints,
Mayland's Scotch Snuff,
Manufactured Tobacco and Cigars,
Fancy and Bar Soap,
and many other articles.

ELI MURRAY & CO.

May 5 71- 6m

Corn! Corn! Corn!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase FIVE HUNDRED BARRELS OF CORN.

J. S. SMITH.

January 13. 55—

Job Printing,
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they are just receiving from the Northern Markets

a neat and well-selected Stock of
SPRING GOODS,

bought entirely for cash, and will be sold exceedingly low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to call and see before they buy elsewhere.

MEBANE & TURNER.

May 11. 73 -

Commission Business.

THE subscriber having located himself in the town of Petersburg, for the purpose of conducting the Receiving, Forwarding, and Commission Business, takes this method of offering his services to his friends and the public generally. He will attend to the sale of any kind of produce sent to his care

WALKER A. CAMERON.

REFERENCES.

Dunn, McIlwaine & Brownley, Paul, McIlwaine & Co., Pannill & Lea, A Kevan & Brother, } Petersburg
Col. Cadwallader Jones, James Webb, Jr. & Co., } Hillsborough, N. C.
Benjamin Edmunds, Dr. Charles Skinner, } Halifax Co., N. C.

August 26. 88 - 4w

Received this Day,
and for Sale,

COFFEE, Sugar, Imperial and Hyson Teas, Mustard, Sal Aratus, Coperas, Indigo, Honey-dew Tobacco, Candles, Cotton Cards, best quality, Bed Cords, Plough lines, Window Glass, Powder, Shot, Nails, Ginger, Soap, Blacking, &c.

JAMES WEBB, JR. & CO.

June 16. 77—

BOOTS, SHOES, &C.
for the Spring and Summer.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received the largest assortment of articles in his line of business, perhaps, ever before brought to this market; and as they have been entirely selected by the subscriber, with an eye to their neatness and durability, he thinks he can give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. The articles have been purchased on very reasonable terms and will be sold cheap. He invites his friends to call and examine his assortment before purchasing elsewhere. The following are comprised in his assortment, suitable for the Spring and Summer:

Gentlemen's Boots, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Shoes, first quality.
Do. Do. second do.
Do. Do. third do.
Do. Pumps—various qualities.
Do. Gaiter Shoe ees.
Do. Pump Shoetees.
Do. Slippers.
Boys' Shoes—various qualities.
Do. Pumps and Slippers.
Ladies' Philadelphia Black Kid Slippers.
Do. do. colored do.
Do Morocco Slippers—thick & thin soled.
Do. Seal-skin Shoes and Slippers.
Do. Leather Shoes and Shoetees.
Misses' Philadelphia Morocco Slips—thick and thin soled.
Do. Colored Slippers—various patterns and qualities.
Do. Morocco and Leather Shoetees.
Do. Low Shoes.
Children's Shoes, of almost every size and quality.

☞ In addition to the above, he has received from the North his materials for manufacturing; and having first rate workmen in his employ, is prepared to execute all orders in his line with neatness and despatch.

The subscriber would respectfully return his thanks to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received at their hands; and promises that no pains will be spared in the future to give satisfaction

WM. H. BROWN.

April 29. 70—

FRESH FRUITS,
Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR takes pleasure in announcing to the public that she has just received a fresh supply of Fruits, Confectionaries, &c., and is now able to furnish almost any thing that may be wanted in her line of business. They consist principally of the following articles:

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, Figs, Currents and Dates.
Almonds, Walnuts, Brazil Nuts, Soda Crackers, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Sugar Crackers.
Lemon Syrup and Lime Juice
Preserved Ginger, Preserved Pine Apples, Preserved Cherries, Sardines.
A general assortment of Candies, Jujube Paste, excellent for colds.
Cologne, Bears Oil, French Pomatum, Balm of Columbia, a most approved article for the hair.
Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, Smoking Tobacco, Matches.
A handsome assortment of Toys.
A few dozen of Corn Brooms, and a few Children's Carriages—sold very cheap.

April 29. 70

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines

THESE Medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and remarkable action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and endueing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them, and to remove the lacerated masses which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quack medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renewing every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial

Moffat's Medical Manual;

designed as a Domestic Guide to Health.—This little pamphlet, edited by Wm. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by Moffat's agents generally

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

May 20. 22—

VERY CHEAP!!

WE are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

which have been bought cheap, and will be sold cheap.

This purchase was not made by order, but by one of the subscribers; we therefore think we are able to show a stock that must please our friends and customers wishing to treat themselves to a Summer supply.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES.

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS,
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Invisible Green, do.
Black Lama, } SUMMER CLOTHS
Do. Drop Deta, } SUMMER CLOTHS
Do. Ermmets, } SUMMER CLOTHS
Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets,
Cadet Janes, Kentucky Janes,
Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Marseilles, } VESTINGS.
Printed Lawn, Jackonet and French Muslin,
Chaleys, plain and striped Gingham,
Figured, striped and plain Light Silks,
Black and blue-black Bombazines,
French, English and American Prints,
Plain and Chequered Muslin,
Long Lawn, Hem stitch and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Damask and Bird eye Diapers,
Irish and Brown Linens,
Brown Holland, and Linen Drillings,
Georgia Nankin, Cadet Cassimeres,
Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings,
Florence and Straw Braid Bonnets,
Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, &c.

ALSO,

Beaver Fur, Brush, Leghorn and Palm leaf HATS,
Gentlemen's Shoes, Boots, Pumps and Slippers,
Ladies' Black and Coloured Slippers,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Chocolate, Mace, Cloves,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar,
Black and Green Teas,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead and other Paints, &c &c.

PARKER & NELSON

April 28. 70

BLANKS for sale at this Office

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers having recruited their Stock for the season, would respectfully invite their customers and the public to give them a call.

Their Stock consists of every variety of Goods common to this market; all of which they will dispose of on the most liberal terms. They are determined to make their prices conform to the times. They will make no fine promises to decoy the confiding and unwary. Call and judge for yourselves.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

May 5 71—

Just Received and for Sale,

A QUANTITY of Liverpool and Ground Alum SALT, by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON,

September 7. 89—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arising from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from rheumatism or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by perseveringly the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of GENTLE MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office in Virginia, 105 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co, Lexington.
Joseph A. Sicelufi, Midway, Davidson.
James B. McDade, Chapel Hill.
J. M. A. Drake, Ashborough, Randolph.
John R. Brown, Privilege, Do.
M. C. Gardner, St. Lawrence, Chatham.
G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange.
E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford.
J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough.
J. & R. Reid, Troublesome Iron Works, Rockingham.
James Johnson, Wentworth, Do.
Wood & Neal, Madison, Do.
J. W. Burton, & Co., Leaksville, Do.
Owen McAleer, Yanceyville, Caswell.
N. J. Palmer, Milton, Do.

December 16. 48—12m

Wanted,

IN exchange for Dry Goods—BEES-WAX, TALLOW, FEATHERS, and FLAXSEED.

JAMES WEBB Jr & Co.

December 16. 52—

Flax-seed and Wheat
Wanted.

THE highest Cash prices will be given for Flax Seed and Wheat, delivered at my Mill's on Enos.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

N B My Carding Machines are now in full operation. T. W. H.

August 11. 86—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until ordered otherwise—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent. higher. A deduction of 33½ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year